

The Salt Lake Tribune.

Issued every morning by
Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Company.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily and Sunday Tribune, week, \$3.25
Daily and Sunday, one month, 1.00
Daily and Sunday, three months, 2.50
Daily and Sunday, one year, 10.00
Sunday Tribune, one year, 2.50
Semi-Weekly Tribune, one year, 1.50

S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, Sole
Eastern Advertising Agent, Eastern of
Tribune Building, New York; West-
ern office, Tribune Building, Chicago.

Business communications should be ad-
dressed "The Tribune, Salt Lake City,
Utah."

Matters for publication, to "Editor The
Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah."

Where The Tribune Is on Sale.

Murray, Utah—Excelsior Stationery Co.
Ind. phone 17-1.
Ogden, Utah—Temporary office, corner
Twenty-fifth and Washington ave., un-
der Ogden State Bank.
Provo, Utah—Utah News Co.
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Music Co.; Edmund Salmon.
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Butte—John G. Evans; Keefe Bros.; P. O.
news stand.

Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake
City as second-class matter.

Tribune Bell Telephone.

6200	Circulation
6201	Advertising
6202	Editorial
6203	Manager
6204	City Editor
6205	Managing Editor
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Sunday, September 27, 1908.

AMERICAN JUDICIAL TICKET.

For Judges, Third District.
ALLEN T. SANFORD.
GEORGE M. SULLIVAN.
WILLIAM H. BRAMEL.
GEORGE F. GOODWIN.
For District Attorney,
A. J. WEBER.

The weather just now is like some
bills—unsettled.

Naturally, there would be a great
deal of hot air in a whirlwind speech.

Does Sheriff Emery know a man by
the name of Joseph Marion Tanner?

Remember, too, that Salt Lake will
have a population of two hundred thou-
sand in nineteen ten.

While the brethren are up in the
air, it is not to be assumed that they
are posing as enthusiastic aviators.

Fifty miles of new sidewalks for
Zipping Zion. Will you please stand
out from under and watch us grow?

Nevertheless, it doesn't seem to be
playing fair when Mr. Hearst holds
Mr. Foraker while Mr. Roosevelt hits
him.

Likewise, it would seem that the
principal argument employed in Na-
tional politics these days is the jab
with a sharp stick.

The success of the Wright brothers
in this country and in France shows
that they can sail their airships in sev-
eral different languages.

And if you want to hold up a rail-
road company in Salt Lake for a tidy
sum of money, build a meeting house
alongside of its tracks.

But if the sheriff is determined to
amuse the public, all that he needs to
do is to bring out another sham or two
—the more the merrier.

Senator Foraker appears to entertain
a determination that if there is to be
any political washing and ironing to
be done, he will have a hand in it.

Professor Blackmar, of the Univer-
sity of Kansas, proposes to establish
a "course in matrimony." Do they
ever use paragraphs as preceptors?

"Now, get after the big ones," ad-
vises Apostle Smoot's "Mouth." If
that counsel were followed we would
see the prophets hitting only the high
places.

Also, it is presumed that the degree
of fervor exhibited in the executive
Thanksgiving day proclamation will
depend largely upon the results in
early November.

Apostle Smoot's "Mouth" asks the
officers of the law to get after the
big fellows, but names no names. It
is here suggested that Henry S. Tan-
ner is a pretty good sized chap.

Chairman Colonel C. Ed Loose is be-
ginning to do things; but perhaps the
one thing which makes most glad the
heart of the church "Republican" is
the naming of a financial committee.

At one time it was agreed by the
National campaign managers that there
should be no personalities in-
dulged in; but at present it looks as
if other classes of campaign thunder
have been entirely exhausted.

It creates no envy in our hearts to
hear that John W. Gates uses gold

fingerbolls at table. If, however, he
would turn the millionaires of the
country green with envy, he should
send out the news that occasionally he
eats a beefsteak.

SALT LAKE'S BEST BOOM.

The Deseret News last night returned
to its witless, wandering nonsense about
Americanism and The Tribune office
supplying undesirable advertising for
Salt Lake. Inasmuch, however, as
Salt Lake City is the great, live, busi-
ness, progressive spot in Utah at the
present time, and has been for the past
three years under American adminis-
tration, the absolute folly and men-
dacity of the News in urging this claim
is perfectly evident.

The best thing that ever happened
for the progress and advancement of
Salt Lake, the greatest attraction ever
offered by this city to the country at
large and to people who desire to fix
their homes in the West, was the
triumph of the American party at the
election of 1905 in this city, and the
repetition of that triumph in 1907.
Nothing else has ever given or could
ever give to this city the splendid ad-
vertisement, nor show it forth in such
attractive colors to the American peo-
ple, as these triumphs of the American
party and the assurance that they carry
everywhere that political ecclesiasticism
is down and out, so far as Salt Lake
City is concerned.

This is such a perfectly evident
proposition, is so easily within the ex-
perience and observation of every citi-
zen, that it is indeed a marvel to see
the News persist in its false attitude
on this point. That is, it would be a
marvel if one did not know the per-
versity and stupid malevolence of that
organ of the lawless, adulterous, usurp-
ing, and robbing priesthood. Recalling
this, the evil persistence of the News
in this contention, but adds another
brick to its load of degradation.

THE REASON OF KNIGHT.

Nothing could show more pertinently
the all-embracing grasp which the Mor-
mon ecclesiasts assert and maintain
over their devoted followers than the
method taken by the churchmen to keep
"Uncle Jesse" Knight off the Demo-
cratic ticket as a candidate of that
party for Governor. For some time
there had been talk of Mr. Knight as
the Democratic candidate for that of-
fice. He was by no means disposed to
go into politics, and fought shy of
being a candidate right along. But at
the last he was brought by his per-
sonal and political friends, as distin-
guished from his special religious
guides, to the point of mind where he
was willing to accept the nomination if
the Democrats made a unanimous
demand upon him to do so. Accordingly,
his friends were sure that Mr. Knight
would accept this nomination, and
they continued in that belief right
up to the night prior to the conven-
tion. But that was a disastrous night
for their hopes.

Mr. Knight consented to go to Logan
and attend the convention. This was
hailed as a favorable augury by those
who desired to have him for their can-
didate. It was reasonably argued that
if Mr. Knight were determined not to
accept the nomination he would not go
to the convention at all. So when he
started the hopes of his acceptance
were general and delight was every-
where manifested. But Mr. Knight
stopped over in Salt Lake the night
before the Democratic convention met
in Logan, and that stop was a de-
cisive one. It brought out the
Democracy. It is known that Mr.
Knight is a very devout Mormon, ear-
nest, prayerful, and thoroughly sincere
in his religious faith and practices.
Indeed, so sincere is he in all this
that friends of his say that his tithing
contributions average \$90,000 a year.
A man so devoted as that is by that
very fact necessarily a thorough be-
liever in and practitioner of his religion.
Very naturally Mr. Knight made his
acceptance or declination of the Demo-
cratic nomination a question of appeal
to God in prayer. The adroitness of
the churchmen in playing upon his
religious sincerity comes in right here.
In aid of Mr. Knight in his petitions
to the Throne of Grace appeared one
George H. Brimhall, who is said to be
very close to him in religion, and high-
ly respected by Mr. Knight as an ex-
ponent of the gospel and as one en-
joying to the full the confidence of
the highest officials of the church. The
developments as to Mr. Brimhall's fam-
ily relations, as brought out in the
Smoot investigation in Washington,
were such as to commend him and his
life very warmly to the high polygam-
ists in the church. Accordingly Mr.
Brimhall was selected to attend Mr.
Knight and bring him to the state of
mind that the church desired in its po-
litical fear that if Mr. Knight were
a candidate he would break up the
combination which the church had
formed and through which it had
promised the Governorship to Mr. Spry.
Accordingly, with the imminent pros-
pect that Mr. Knight would be elected
Governor in case he was nominated by
the Democrats, the churchmen had
to bestir themselves to fulfill their
engagements to Mr. Spry. And the
one way they saw to do this was
to keep Mr. Knight off the course
altogether. Accordingly Elder Brim-
hall appeared at the critical time, and
joined Mr. Knight and his wife in their
earnest petitions to heaven for guidance
in this crisis. Mr. Brimhall was able,
so it is reported, to show to Mr. Knight
that the finger of God pointed him
away from the Democratic nomination,
and that it would be displeasing to the
Lord for him to accept that nomination
at this time. Jesse Knight, firm be-
liever in the Mormon doctrines, prac-
tices, and claims, acquiesced, and
passed his word in the most sacred
manner to Elder Brimhall, the emis-
sary of the priesthood, that under no

circumstances would he consent to run
as the Democratic candidate for Gov-
ernor. This pledge being given, Brim-
hall disappeared from the scene, and
Knight's mind was absolutely fixed.
He could not think of accepting the
nomination from which the hand of
God had directed him. It was, there-
fore, impossible for the Democracy,
either State or National, or for his
closest friends in secular walks of life,
to reach him with any effect on this
matter. His declination was firm, ab-
solute; and the church political tactics
had again prevailed.

This incident has been given here-
before in full detail and with every
appearance of truth. It is here repeat-
ed in all candor and frankness, and
with no desire in the least to make
light of that portion of the narrative
undertaken by Mr. Knight for his per-
sonal guidance in the case referred to.
But the incident is worth preservation
in a permanent form as a most striking
instance of the far-reaching effects of
church interference in and domination
of the political affairs of this State.

THE COUNTY OFFICES BURDEN.

We have frequently called attention
to the amazing change in the financial
results of the operation of the county
offices here at the present time, com-
pared with the former results obtained
from these offices. The sheriff's office
used to be one of immense profit to the
holder: now it is a tremendous burden
upon the people. The office of county
clerk was formerly one of very liberal
emoluments, paying very largely to the
incumbent, as well as paying the sal-
aries of the crowd of deputies and
clerks; now, however, the one who
would undertake to live upon the profits
of the clerk's office would have no very
rich plum. In like manner, the county
recorder's office used always to be an
office of very great profit: now it is run
at a decided loss to the public every
year; it is a burden upon the public
treasury in place of being a great help
to it, as was expected it would be when
the system of pay was changed from fees
to salaries for that office. And that
change made in all the offices has been
disastrous to the public interests.

We do not know in every case just
what the trouble is in this matter,
whether it is because the officers, in or-
der to make themselves solid with per-
sons who do business with them and
thereby strengthen themselves for re-
election, fail to collect the lawful
charges for official services, or not. But
certainly something is wrong, and a
change is necessary, so that the proper
investigation into this may be had, and
correction applied.

Some time ago The Tribune investi-
gated the matter of naturalization fees
collected by the county clerk, as clerk
of the district court. It seems that
some two thousand dollars of such fees
have been collected and not turned
into the public treasury, as other fees
are turned in, on the claim that the
clerk is entitled to these for Federal
business; this being something that is
not under the jurisdiction of the State,
and that this money is a personal per-
quisite of the clerk. Attorney-General
Breedon, however, has given his opinion
that these fees belong to the State.
This is his ruling upon the statute,
which absolutely forbids the clerk of
the court receiving any extra compen-
sation over and above the salary given
him by law. It is told to us that in
other counties of the State these fees
are turned into the public treasury by
the clerk. If the Attorney-General's
opinion is good, and if the general prac-
tice throughout the State is to turn
these fees into the county treasury,
then that two thousand dollars should
be turned in by Mr. Eldredge, the coun-
ty clerk.

This is a plain, straightforward case,
and the Republican party is unquestion-
ably responsible for the acts of the
clerk which it has elected. The Republi-
can managers should see that Mr. Eld-
redge turns this money into the public
treasury, where it belongs, or the party
will be held responsible for his failure
to do so. The county offices are a
very great burden upon the taxpayers,
and this burden should not be increased
by withholding for the clerk's personal
benefit the fees that properly belong to
the public. It is about time that that
two thousand dollars were turned in to
the county treasury, which needs it
very badly. We suggest that the coun-
ty commissioners make formal demand
for this money; and if it is not paid
over, that suit be entered at once to
recover the sum from Mr. Eldredge.

THE HEART-BREAK OF POLYGAMY.

And we have women here who like any-
thing but the celestial law of God; and if
they could break under the cable of the
church of Christ, there is scarcely a
mother in Israel but would do it this day.
And they talk it to their husbands,
to their daughters, and to their neighbors,
and say that they have not seen a week's
happiness since they became acquainted
with the law, or since their husbands
took a second wife.—Sermon of President
Jedidiah M. Grant, in the bowery, Salt
Lake, September 21, 1886; Journal of Dis-
cussions, volume 4, page 51.

It is a stock boast of the polygamous
priests that there are no happier fam-
ilies in the world than those of men mar-
ried in plurality. But, like most of
the statements made by them in defense
of their practices, it is untrue.
Perhaps no other system on earth has
been so productive of misery to women
as this polygamy, which the hierarchs
have been endeavoring to "erem down
the throats of the people of the United
States" (to quote President Brigham
Young). It is only by means of the
most despot and cruel methods that the
system ever came to be fastened
upon the Mormon people. Men in the
church were threatened and driven into
it; the women were hounded to distraction
to compel them to consent to it.
Elder Jedidiah M. Grant, who held
the high position of counselor to the
president of the church, plainly exposes
the villainous tyranny by which poly-

gamy was thrust upon the good Mormon
women. As he sets out, they rebelled
against it; they pleaded to be saved
from it; they prayed to be spared the
humiliation and the shame of it. The
lecherous chiefs were not only deaf to
their petitions, but they went so far as
to tell them that it was their business
merely to submit their bodies to moral
destruction by the priesthood, and to
persuade their sisters to likewise pro-
strate themselves to the lustful. The
women were told that they should deem
it to be an honor to themselves to be
counted in the harems of the "holy
ones."

Polygamy was established in Utah
only after the most outrageous cruelty
that has ever disgraced modern civiliza-
tion; and there has never been one
really happy family in the system. The
greatest pity, and the most vicious
wrong about the whole matter, are de-
veloped in the fact that no man who
has ever dragged women into the prac-
tice since the church solemnly com-
mitted to give up its sin has been punished
for his crime. These hounds are pam-
pered and petted by the chief priests,
sustained from the funds taken from
honest people, and are secretly urged
to destroy other women when and where
they may.

Is it not time that the citizens here
arise and stamp out the whole misera-
ble business? And is not the decent
Mormon the proper individual to take
the initiative in such righteous warfare
in behalf of his own honor and the vir-
tue of his posterity?

"GET AFTER THE BIG ONES."

Not without reason it is said by the
Indiana people who know very well
the personality and career of the edi-
tor of the Smoot "Mouth," that he is
a disturber, a distracting element, one
who stirs up strife and creates di-
visions and factions in whatever party
or cause he enters. A conspicuous in-
stance of his tendency toward disinte-
gration and the attacking of his own
friends was manifest in the large first-
page box of yesterday morning's
"Mouth." Speaking of the social evil
and the efforts to control or elimin-
ate it, the keynote of that box was: "Get
after the big ones." That is, go be-
hind the frail creatures who are the
victims and the agencies of this evil
traffic, and arrest and punish those
who own the buildings in which these
denizens of the lower world ply their
nefarious business. The fact that a
large number of these places and hous-
ings are owned by prominent church-
men and church politicians appears to
have been lost sight of for the time
by the manipulator of the Smoot
"Mouth." Those persons undoubtedly
had a tremendous rage on yester-
day when they found themselves
betrayed in the very house of Smoot
and through his obstreperous "Mouth."

To arrest and jail the owners of the
one premises in which those frail
ones do their evil work would be to
deplete the church political leaderships
and to even attack the dominant eccle-
siasticism itself. But to see this urged
from the Smoot "Mouth" is like bet-
rayal in the house of one's friends.
We must confess, however, that the
Smoot "Mouth's" position in this, for
almost the first time in the history of
that vile concern, is right. That is the
way to strike at the root of the evil.
That stroke should be promptly de-
livered, and should be hard enough to
be felt. The fact that Republican con-
trol would be sadly weakened thereby,
and that ecclesiasticism would be im-
periled, should by no means withhold
the blow, even though the "Mouth"
may cry "Mercy!" as soon as it has
found itself in the dilemma indicated.
Lay on and spare not, no matter how
many church politicians or even church
ecclesiasts are hurt. Let the good work
proceed and let no guilty man escape.

FIRST, GATHER! THEN, DON'T!

The gathering of the saints is one of
the doctrines of the church and has been
from the beginning.—Deseret News edi-
torial, October 8, 1890.

Wherefore the decree hath gone forth
from the Father, that they shall be gathered
into one place upon the face of this
land, to prepare their hearts and be
prepared in all things against the day
when tribulation and desolation are
sent forth upon the wicked.—Doctrine
and Covenants, page 141.

We do not encourage any one to emi-
grate to America, but prefer rather that
they stay in their own land to help build
up the church there.—Elder Thomas J.
Bennett to the Portland (Me.) Evening
Express, December 9, 1907.

Here is a simple demonstration of
the false instructions which are given
to young men of the Mormon church
who are sent abroad upon missions,
ostensibly "to preach the gospel." El-
der Bennett would not dare to make
a statement contrary to a fundamental
doctrine of his church without having
first been instructed by high authority
to do so. And what encouragement is
there for the young and sincere Mor-
mon to prepare himself to undertake
a mission when he sees that he would
only be going out to the world to tell
a pack of lies? The absurdity of El-
der Bennett's utterance must appear
to the mind of any man knowing
what are the teachings of the church.
Aside from the flat contradictions of
the elder which we take from the law
book of the church, and from the official
organ of that organization, there are
many other doctrines which go to
show the utter falsity of the position
assumed. All over the world the Mor-
mon converts are taught that they can
not possibly attain to their highest
salvation except they observe certain
supposed sacred ordinances in the tem-
ple of the Lord. They are filled with
the fear that their wives and children
are not safe unto them unless they be
sealed in the Lord's house. Constantly
they are taught that wife, daughter, or
son may be taken away from them
and given to another if they be not
bound together by men having "au-
thority to bind on earth as it is bound

in heaven." In no other place in the
world can these matters be attended
to except in Utah, where the temples
have been erected. Does Elder Thomas
pretend to say that he, as a messenger
of the Almighty, would not encourage
a convert to his faith to come to the
place where he may be able to "work
out his highest salvation?"

The fact is that the church has
scented trouble with the Government
over constant breaches of the immigra-
tion laws, and the official high priests
are instructing missionaries to throw
out such untrue statements as that
made by Elder Bennett, merely as a
blind to cover up the steady operation
of their system, through which they
bring people here to rob them through
the title graft. Every foreign immi-
grant is a prospective, if not a present,
tithe payer. The more of them that
can be induced to come to this coun-
try, the larger the wealth to be drawn
from them and the more extensively
the robbery can be prosecuted.

Those who feel a bit squeamish
about engaging in the American war-
fare against law breakers, on account
of a fear that thereby they would be
making an attack upon religion, should
be warned that the high priests will
leave no stone unturned, and no false-
hood unuttered, that may in any way
help them to fasten their crimes and
their tyrannies upon the State for-
ever. Citizens, get together, and let us
have the thing cleaned up once and
for all.

BUSINESS AND TRADE.

A matter of much importance in the
local business world during the past
week was the letting, just completed,
of the huge sidewalk contracts, amounting
to upwards of \$200,000. The sidewalks
to be constructed are in the southeast-
ern portion of the city, where the peo-
ple are becoming tired of walking in
the mud. That is a part of the city
which is growing perhaps more rapidly
than any other portion, and is a very
extensive region which is much in need
of the relief which these sidewalks will
afford. The letting was a good one,
and such work as is possible to be done
this year will be hurried to completion.

The encouraging news was received
yesterday from the Wyoming coal fields
that the miners have agreed to return
to work and will probably begin to-
morrow sending out coal from the mines
to the full capacity of the same as de-
veloped. This will be good news to
Salt Lake City, where such a large
quantity of Wyoming coal is used, and
where there has been more or less un-
business as to the coal supply ever
since the strike was declared.

General Bell, commanding the army,
on his visit to this city Friday last,
outlined some substantial improvements
to be put in at Fort Douglas, including
two new double barracks, a band bar-
acks, and an ordinance storeroom, the
construction of which will be begun in
the near future. It is the intention of
the army officials to keep right on with
the improvements as made by
Congress, until all of the old barracks
are replaced by new, and the post is
made a commodious one, sufficient for
all needed military purposes.

The building activity in this city
continues in full volume, not much hin-
dered by the storms of the week. The
cool weather enables work to be pushed
with even greater vigor than before,
and the energy with which construction
is pushed shows a desire to finish as
much as possible before the cold weath-
er sets in. It has been a remarkably
busy year for Salt Lake, and the
amount of money spent for building
purposes runs high in the millions.

The general trade and financial oper-
ations of the city are on about as lib-
eral a scale as at the corresponding
time last year. The record of the past
week, comparing it with that of the
corresponding week last year, was at
only 15.2 per cent. disadvantage. The
large influx of new population causes
trade to expand, not only in quantity,
but in variety of supplies of all kinds
demanded.

The real estate market naturally re-
sponds to the great extent of the build-
ing activity. Realty is firmly held,
with the volume of transactions amount-
ing to large figures constantly, with
deals from time to time of great im-
portance. This will probably form the
record year for Salt Lake in value of
transfers of real estate.

The mining industry is substantially
back upon its old basis of great pro-
duction and rich rewards. The mining
dividends of the year are materially
enhanced by the regular quarterly di-
vidend of one and three-fourths per cent.
on the preferred stock and one per
cent. on the common stock of the
United States Smelting and Refining
and Mining company of this county, or,
approximately, \$500,000. The general
mining operations are getting on a
more extensive scale than ever before,
and very much greater than ever in the
capacity of the various reduction
works, including the new plants at and
this side of Garfield. The mining out-
put of the State bids fair to reach
about the same figures as last year, say
\$50,000,000.

The railroad talk of the week has
been the rapid progress of the Western
Pacific, with the completion of the
whole division westward from this city,
with the prospective speedy beginning
of operation. The construction of a
railroad from Ely to Tonopah has also
been brought forward during the week,
and altogether the indications of heavy
railroad building, both east and west
of us, as soon as the financial depres-
sion has passed, are of the brightest
character. The completion of the West-
ern Pacific will make it necessary for
all of the main transcontinental lines
to build to Salt Lake City in order to
obtain their choice in lines to the coast,
and to obtain the thousand miles addi-

tional haul upon their own trackage
between here and the Missouri river.
The crop season has been one of great
success in Utah the present year, in
spite of the average coldness of the sea-
son. Up to the end of August there was
an accumulated deficiency in tempera-
ture of 244 degrees since January 1st
of this year, which is a remarkable
record for any season in Utah. The
crops, however, have averaged well.
The ranges have been better than for
many years past. The flockmasters did
well with their sheep, taking large
clips in the spring and storing them until
satisfactory prices were obtained be-
fore selling.

In the country at large, trade tends
gradually towards improvement, with
conservatism still firmly in charge.
Trade while generally below the nor-
mal, has in a number of cases equaled
that of a year ago. Stocks in retailers'
hands are small, and the jobbers and
wholesalers are expecting considerable
reorders because of the cautiousness in
buying early in the season. Manufactur-
ing plants have extended operations,
and some orders of importance were re-
ceived during the week for finished
steel. But the waiting attitude is still
conspicuous among the large buyers, es-
pecially the railways. Foreign busi-
ness is now nearly normal, and much
more steel is now under consideration
for export, including rails for Canada.
But as a rule railways are not buying
beyond their absolute imperative need.
The financial condition in the East re-
mains about as before. There is a
plethora of money everywhere, with a
reluctance to put it into stocks because
of the uncertainty of the Presidential
election and the political policies that
are to be enforced. With conservatism
the prospect, undoubtedly the stock
market will become very lively. But
with the prospect of continued political
and official assaults upon stock issues,
there is no prospect of any very marked
improvement in demand along those
lines. A good many laborers are out
of employment, and very many plants
are running at only part capacity. The
improvement in all these lines, though
gradual, is slow, and no one at this
time expects any marked improvement
until after the result of the election is
known.

Union Men, Attention

We sell Union-Made Clothes, Union-
Made Trousers, Union-Made Shoes,
Union-Made Hats, Union-Made Suits,
Union-Made Collars, Union-Made
Ties, Union-Made Suspenders, Union-
Made Overalls and Jumpers.
In fact, everything you need
Union Made. Goods the best. Prices
the lowest.

Jacob Aures,
CLOTHIER,
46 East First South.

To Our Friends

We desire to announce that
glass and paint department
Morris, Merrill & Co., at No.
South Main St., has been incor-
porated as the Salt Lake Glass
Paint Co., with Harry Shepley
as general manager.

We carry a full and complete
line of the BEST Paints, Em-
ulsi-Brushes, Kalsomines,
everything in our line.

The patronage of our friends
will be appreciated.

Salt Lake Glass and Paint Co.

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You will not regret

CENTRAL COAL COKE CO.

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We are careful always in
ing goods or making them
pairing anything to see that
cost is kept down and the qual-
ity kept up.
Your interests are our
every minute, for we take all
risks and guarantee our goods
work in explicit terms.

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MAKERS

Young Men